

B. Taylor

THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN.  
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Friday Evening, June 4, 1852.

It is said that the rumor that Col. Bissell, of Illinois, was about to resign his seat in Congress is unfounded. It was said that he was about to resign his seat for the purpose of accepting the post of Attorney for the Illinois central railroad company. We thought it strange at the time; it is a very rare thing for a democrat to be appointed to a lucrative office in a corporation. Col. B. is announced as a candidate for re-election.

Judge Berrien of Georgia has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and Gov. Cobb has appointed Mr. Charlton to fill the vacancy until the 1st of March next, when the term of Mr. Tomoms commences.

NEW PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At an adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held at their banking house in this city on the 31st, all the members being present, MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Esq., was elected President of the Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Tilford, Esq. Mr. FARMER DEWEES was then re-elected Cashier in the place of Mr. Scott, but Mr. Deewes having declined to accept the office, the Board then unanimously elected Mr. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS.

These gentlemen have long held important positions in the Bank, and not only have the entire confidence of the directory, but of the community also.—The action of the Directors will, therefore, meet the general approbation of those immediately interested in the Bank, as well as that of the entire business community. The integrity and capacity of all the gentlemen named are admitted by everybody.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—No one dollar note of the Northern Bank of Kentucky signed John Tilford, Pres't and bearing date subsequent to the year 1849, is genuine.

The Indianapolis papers are informed by Mr. Adams, who has charge of the Greek slave now exhibiting at that place, that he has within a day or two received directions from Mr. Powers to send the statue to Europe as it has been sold.

NEW BOOK.—*Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican.*—We thank the agent, Mr. Burnett, now in this city, for a copy of this new work, just from the press of S. Drake & Co., of Hartford. The author, B. M. Mayer, formerly Secretary of Legation to Mexico, is a ripe scholar, and has enjoyed rare opportunities for the accomplishment of his great task. He has, in this work, comprised in two large octavo volumes, undertaken to perform the arduous task of giving to the reading public a Historical, Geographical, Political, Statistical and Social account of that country, from the period of the invasion by the Spaniards to the present time; with a view of the ancient Aztec Empire and Civilization; and a Historical Sketch of the late war; and notices of New Mexico and California. It is agreed on all hands that Mr. Mayer has performed his task with great ability, rare intelligence and strict fidelity; and that he has produced a work of great excellence, evincing laborious investigation, and profound research. He has read over an immense field of authority in the preparation of this work, embracing all the old Spanish authors and records connected with the subject, and nothing that is valuable has escaped his attention. He has done the public a peculiar service; for that country has recently excited a peculiar interest in the American mind, and every intelligent inquirer is anxious to learn more of its physical characteristics and the history of its civilization, both ancient and modern. Scarce any country on the globe presents a history so full of romantic interest as that of Mexico, and accordingly we find in these volumes that the authentic detail of sober facts enlists all the ardent interest which one feels in the perusal of the romances of Scott. The work is beautifully illustrated by fine engravings.

Mr. Burnett will wait upon our citizens and offer them this work, and we recommend all who desire a valuable addition to their libraries to avail themselves of this occasion to purchase Mayer's History of Mexico.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.—We have received an invitation to attend the exercises in this College, and the deliberations of the "Education Society," on the 23d and 24th inst. We shall endeavor to be present on an occasion so full of interest, and we return our thanks for the courtesy of Mr. McCalla in extending to us the invitation.

Henry Waller, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company.

# THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN.

WEEKLY.

VOL. III.

LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

NO. 36.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 1, M.

The Democratic Convention met at 12, M. B. F. Hallett called the House to order, and General R. M. Sanders was chosen President, pro tem.

A committee of one from each State was appointed to select permanent officers, and examine credentials.

A proposition to exclude alternates and all delegates over the number each State is entitled to, caused a warm and exciting debate. No progress was made in this.

There are two claimants of seats from Georgia, and each claims the right to appear, by a member, before the committee on credentials, and advocate his claims.

Not one half the delegates are seated, and hundreds are standing on the floor, not entitled to seats. Virginia has 120 delegates, Mississippi 46, and other States equally as large numbers.

At 1 P. M., a sharp debate ensued against allowing supernumerary delegates to take seats.

The committee from New York fired 33 guns in front of the Hall under a banner labelled "New York for Cass."

The Convention adjourned till 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, P. M.

At 5 o'clock, P. M. the chairman called the Convention to order, and said the committee of arrangements proposed to extend the platform still further, for the accommodation of all the members.

The chairman inquired if any one of the committee were prepared to report, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said they were not ready.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said the committee on credentials' report was not yet complete, in consequence of a misapprehension as to whether the subject of the rules was referred to them. The committee was instructed to report rules for adoption.

The immense crowd and want of room occasioned great noise and confusion, and hindered the progress of business.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The committee reported the following officers:

President, Hon. John W. Davis, of Ind.; Vice Presidents, John Irwin, of Ala.; G. Roane of Ark; H. A. Lyons of Calif.; Jas. T. Pratt, of Conn.; Charles Wright, of Del.; John Branch, of Florida; Joseph Gay, Ga.; James B. Follett, La.; Dr. Chas. Johnson, Ill.; Geo. Gidess, Iowa; Levi Tyler, Ky.; Emile Lasserre, La.; Amos W. Roberts, Me.; E. Doyd, Md.; H. H. Cheles, Mass.; E. Faensworth, Mich.; J. B. Nevitt, Miss.; V. A. James, Mo.; S. Pratt, N. H.; D. H. Craig, N. J.; S. Pratt, N. Y.; W. N. Edwards, N. C.; W. Medill, Ohio; D. Lynch, Pa.; W. B. Sales, I.; Cave Johnson, Tenn.; A. Smith, Texas; D. A. Small, Vt.; C. Yaney, Va.; W. Dewey, Wis.

Secretaries, E. C. West, N. York; J. C. Pratt, Tenn.; E. Burksdale, Miss.; W. Stewart, Ind.; P. Crittenden, Conn.; W. A. Hocker, Ill.; E. Bartlett, Ky.; L. Luck, La.; I. A. Ayer, N. O.; O. S. Dewey, N. C.; J. D. Patterson, Pa.; C. Pryor, Vt.; D. Noble, Wis.

The following rules were reported:

That the rules of the House of Representatives as far as applicable to this Convention be adopted.

That two thirds of the whole number of votes given be necessary for a nomination of President and Vice President.

That the vote on all questions shall be taken by States—each State to be entitled to the number of votes which it is entitled to in the next electoral college, regardless of the number of delegates in attendance, said vote to be cast as each State may appoint.

The report was all adopted except that portion relative to the two-third rule.—Mr. Pratt, of O., said this rule was adopted at the last Democratic Convention, and it is now proposed to force it on this, in derogation of the right that the majority shall rule. As long as we have a two-thirds rule, a minority can force the majority into their views.

A motion was made to lay the motion on the table, which was carried, and the two-thirds rule was adopted. Great applause and deafening huzzas ensued.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President elect, who conducted him to the chair. He then addressed them as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Convention: I return my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor conferred, by calling me to the Presidency of your deliberations.*

*Although not altogether unused to the duties of the chair, I approach on this occasion with great doubt as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly; but in my attempt to discharge the arduous duties, I ask you to bear in mind that good old maxim, "order is Heaven's first law."* (Applause.)

I shall call loudly for your forbearance. May I not say I ask for the exercise of a higher and purer Christian writer called for, not only towards the chair, but towards one another. I ask also, and compel you as fellow Democrats, embarking in the great obligations that rest upon you, as a party to promote harmony, conciliation and compromise. Everything to choose, 192. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.—Nothing was done till half past 11, when a committee was appointed to report a platform by to-morrow.

The resolution declaring that the Compromise, especially the Fugitive Slave Law, though unacceptable to a certain portion of the Union,

was a total wreck.

The small Pox is still prevailing in many parts of the Island, and in Kingston with virulence.

The Winfield Scott made the passage from San Francisco to Panama in 12 days. She passed on the 15th May, the steamship Panama, 21st propeller Columbus, both bound up.

The steamship California broke a shaft on her upward passage, of the 24th, and was lying at San Pedro.

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From the Washington Union.  
The Position of the Democracy in the States.

We have judged it useful and interesting at this time to present, in a single view, the resolutions adopted in the democratic State conventions of the different States of the Union in relation to the compromise measures. We publish to-day such as we can at the moment refer to and will endeavor to complete, if possible, in our next issue, the list of States which have taken action on the subject.

The resolutions adopted show the democracy of Illinois, in their Convention, held in April of the present year, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That no good citizen should do any act to weaken the bonds of this Union by stirring up strife, contentions, or hatred among the citizens, North, South, East or West, or by intermeddling with the rights of other States, or the institutions thereof, holding, as we do, that States, like individuals, best defend their own rights, looking to their own and not the affairs of their neighbors."

"Resolved, That the democracy of Illinois will stand by the compromises of the Constitution of the Union; and that we regard the several acts of Congress termed 'the compromise acts' (including the fugitive slave law) as the result of the efforts of the democratic party, whose letters in relation to the compromise measures, including the fugitive law, are given in another part of to-day's paper.

NEW YORK.

At the democratic State convention, held at Syracuse last autumn, the following resolutions upon the slavery question, confirming those of a year previous, were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the action taken by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States.

"Resolved, further, That the Constitution of the United States is the only bond of union among us, alike binding upon the several States and upon the people thereof, and that to preserve this Union unimpaired every requirement of the constitution, and especially every duty enjoined by it, must be strictly observed.

"Resolved, That, devoted to the principles and form of our confederation, ever mindful of the blessings it has secured to us, and anxious to secure the same to others, we, as members of a common brotherhood, cherish the Union of the States as the ark of our political covenant; and that we deplore all sectional agitations at the North or South calculated to impair our sacred obligations or threaten its perpetuity."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The democracy of Pennsylvania, in their convention held at Reading on the 4th of June, 1851, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sixth section of the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3d of March 1849, denying, under severe penalty, the use of our State jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, while awaiting their trial, ought to be expunged from our state book, both as an infringement on the rights of the States of the Union, to the execution of the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and because it is a virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise."

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general intent and intention, each and all of those series of acts of Congress commonly known as the compromise measures, and regards the democracy of Texas as a final and lasting embodiment of the dangerous and vexed questions they embrace."

"Resolved, That this convention reports and declares its full and firm adherence to the Kentucky resolutions of 1795 and the Virginia resolutions of 1796, as containing and setting forth the fundamental principles of democracy.

END OF ILLINOIS.

In the democratic State Convention, held in Indiana in February last, the following resolution relating to the slavery question, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general intent and intention, each and all of those series of acts of Congress commonly known as the compromise measures; that it recognises the right of the States to regulate their own internal affairs, as laid down by the last and previous Democratic National Conventions held at Baltimore, and that we will strictly and rigidly adhere to the principles of the compromise."

TEXAS.

The democratic Convention held in Texas on the 8th of January last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the measures passed by the last Congress of the United States, commonly known as the compromise measures, are regarded by the democracy of Texas as a final and lasting embodiment of the dangerous and vexed questions they embrace."

"Resolved, That this convention reports and declares its full and firm adherence to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1795 and 1796, as containing and setting forth the fundamental principles of democracy.

MISSISSIPPI.

The democracy of Mississippi, in their State Convention held in January last, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention adopts and ratifies the following resolutions, passed by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1848.

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"Resolved, That the principles contained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1795 are fully recognised by this convention as presenting a true exposition of the constitutional rights of the States and of the general government under the federal compact, and that they are equally opposed to consolidation, secession, and disunion."

LOUISIANA.

The democracy of Louisiana, at their Convention held on the 8th of January last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of the States is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the 'compromise' as a final settlement of the questions which have so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery."

CONNECTICUT.

The following resolution was adopted by the democracy of Connecticut in their Convention held in March last:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Connecticut acting through their State convention, have resolved to endear the existence of the Union, and that we will shun by and maintain the several acts recently passed by the Congress of the United States, known as the compromise, which have given the slightest aid or comfort to sectional animosities; and that they have passed no resolution at war with the creed of the national democracy; and that having last year fully expressed their acquiescence in the principles of the compromise, they now proudly point to their official proceedings for a series of years as unstained by fanaticism, and embracing principles as broad as the Union."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The democratic Convention of the State of Massachusetts, held in October last, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Baltimore platform of 1850, and Washington's Congress, and therefore we go for a faithful execution of and acquiescence in all the compromise measures settled by the last Congress."

NEW JERSEY.

The democracy of New Jersey in their Convention, held in May, 1852, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Baltimore platform of 1850, and Washington's Congress, and therefore we go for a faithful execution of and acquiescence in all the compromise measures settled by the last Congress."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The democracy of North Carolina, at their recent convention, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the 'compromise,' and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the presidency who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same."

WISCONSIN.

The democracy of Wisconsin, in their State Convention recently held, adopted the Baltimore resolution relating to slavery. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention of the democracy of Arkansas reaffirm the Kentucky resolutions of 1795 and the Virginia resolutions of 1799, so far as they are applicable to the rights of the States and present condition of the federal union, and direct the publication of the same."

FLORIDA.

The following resolution was adopted by the Ohio democratic Convention held in January last. In publishing this, we think it proper to remark that it is the same resolution adopted by the democrats of that State in 1848, when the State was carried for the democratic candidate for the presidency:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Ohio do now, as they always have done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of freedom; and that, in entertaining these sentiments, they will all feel it to be their duty to use all power given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil; but we further resolved, that the democracy of Ohio do at the same time, fully recognise the doctrines held by the foreign slave power, and still maintained by this democratic party; and that each of its own municipal laws and regulate its own internal affairs; to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State; and that upon these rights the national legislature can neither legislate nor encroach."

MISSOURI.

The democratic State Convention of Missouri, held in March last, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we regard the recent adjustment of the great question that has agitated the country, and that the maintenance of the Union, as the best; if not the only result which could be attained consistently with the peace and honor of the country."

ALABAMA.

The democratic State Convention, held at Montgomery, 19th January, 1852, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the true relations between the states of the South, and the true maintenance of the Union, as the best; if not the only result which could be attained consistently with the peace and honor of the country."

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"Resolved, That the true relations between the states of the South, and the true maintenance of the Union, as the best; if not the only result which could be attained consistently with the peace and honor of the country."

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MISSOURI.

The democratic State Convention of Missouri, held in March last, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the recent measures of compromise, embracing a settlement of the distracting questions which have disturbed and almost

interrupted the business of Congress, seriously threatening the integrity of the Union itself, were demanded by a fair majority of the constitutional rights of the various members of the confederacy; and that the democracy of Michigan, to no ends, rejecting all alliances with sectional factions, having in view the irrepealable clause of each State in the Union, and yielding duly to the demands of the constitution, decline definitely and the Union in relation to the compromise measures. We publish to-day such as we can at the moment refer to and will endeavor to complete, if possible, in our next issue, the list of States which have taken action on the subject.

ILLINOIS.

The democracy of Illinois, in their Convention, held in April of the present year, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That no good citizen should do any act to weaken the bonds of this Union by stirring up strife, contentions, or hatred among the citizens, North, South, East or West, or by intermeddling with the rights of other States, or the institutions thereof, holding, as we do, that States, like individuals, best defend their own rights, looking to their own and not the affairs of their neighbors."

MISSOURI.

The democratic Convention of the State of Missouri, which was held in April last, adopted resolutions endorsing the Baltimore platform of 1848, reaffirming the Virginia resolutions of '98, '99, and approving the compromise measures.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

**SENATE**—Not in session to-day.

**House**—Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the memorial of Jas. W. Marshall, asking a grant of land in consideration of having made the first discovery of gold in California.

Mr. Hall, from the same committee, reported a bill to enable Indiana to dispose of the unsold Saline lands in that State, which was passed.

He also reported the Senate bill granting land and right of way to Iowa for a railroad from Dubuque, Keokuk, &c., to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hall moved the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table, which was decided in the affirmative after an existing debate.

A motion was then made to take up the private calendar, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

**SENATE**—The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn over to Thursday, owing to the Democratic Convention.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and after some discussion, passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Thursday.

**House**—Mr. Hall moved to postpone till Monday week, the motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, when the Iowa Railroad land bill was rejected, assigning as the reason, the importance of the measure. The motion was agreed to—yeas 100—nays 50.

Mr. Orr from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting 16,000 acres of land to Florida and Alabama, for the construction of two Railroads, one to connect the Gulf with the Atlantic, and the other, Pensacola Bay with the Georgia Railroad; which was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Harris moved Congress adjourn the first Monday in August.

Mr. Houston moved to amend by substituting July 19. The subject was then postponed until Monday, and the House adjourned until Friday.

**IN A NUT SHELL**—The following brief extract from a speech made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, states the relative positions of the democratic and whig Presidential candidates so pitifully that we cannot resist quoting it.

A RIDE ON A BUFFALO.—Capt. Mayne Reid, who was a lieutenant in the regiment of New York Volunteers during our war with Mexico, and who left this country a couple of years since to join in the Hungarian struggle, has recently published in London, a lively, dashing narrative or novel, entitled "The Scalp Hunters, or Romantic Adventures in Northern Mexico."

A journey across the prairies from St. Louis to Santa Fe, a struggle across the "Desert of Death," and an expedition against one of those tribes of Indians who have remained unconquered since the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, form the prominent features of the book. In the course of these, the hero, in camping out with a party of hunters, is suddenly surprised at night by the rush of a herd of many thousand buffaloes, careering madly along together, in a dense body across the plain, the denouement of which is described:

"I sprang to my feet, flinging aside my blanket. A fearful spectacle was before me. Away to the west as far as the eye could reach, the prairie seemed in motion. Black waves rolled over its undulating outlines, as though some burning mountain was pouring down its lava upon the plains. A thousand bright spots flashed and flitted along the moving surface like jets of fire. The ground shook, men shouted, horses reared upon their toes, neighing wildly. My dog barked and barked, running around me.

For a moment I thought I was dreaming; but no, the scene was too real to be mistaken for a vision. I saw the border of the black wave within ten paces of me, and still approaching. Then, and not till then, did I recognize the shaggy crests and glaring eyeballs of the buffalo.

God of heaven! I am in their track!

"I shall be trampled to death!"

It was too late to attempt an escape by running. I seized my rifle, and fired at the foremost of the band. The effect of my shot was not perceptible. The water of the Arroyo was dashed in my face. A huge bull, ahead of the rest, furious and snorting, plunged through the stream and up the slope. I was lifted, and tossed into the air. I was thrown rearwards, and fell upon a moving mass. I did not know, and that the public should be informed of those who acted so nobly.—We will, at a suitable time, give their names to the public."

It is bad enough that the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife are permitted to rest without a monument, in the Cemetery near the Capital, and those of Simon Kenton to repose in the soil of a neighboring state; but when we are told that the State of Kentucky has ordered a monument for one of her most illustrious sons—her bravest soldier, and purest patriot and Statesman—to be paid for, by his own relations, we cannot avoid exclaiming in sorrow.

Mr. Whipple of the New-York Tribune, thus art a monster!

Ky. Flag.

Jno. Howard Payne, U. S. Consul at Tunis, is dead. He was appointed Consul early in 1851, and had just established himself under his flag. Mr. Payne was the gifted author of the celebrated and beautiful song, "Home, sweet home," several dramatic pieces and poems of merit, and many miscellaneous literary productions. He was originally appointed Consul at Tunis by Mr. Tyler, and was superseded by Mr. Polk. He was then engaged in writing a book on the manners, customs and institutions of the Barbary States. When he was removed from office, his work was unfinished, and on his restoration it was his intention to complete the work. Whether his health and leisure, since he has been restored to the place, have been sufficient to enable him to resume and finish his resumed task, remains to be seen.

**FROM THE BLUFFS**—The Robert Campbell returned yesterday from Council Bluffs. She left on the 22d inst., running quite fast, with four feet water to St. Joseph, and below with a fair stage to the mouth. The health of the emigrants was generally very good.—The Campbell buried one passenger—a Mormon—on the trip up. Flour had been selling at the Bluffs as high as \$19 per barrel, but was lower when she left; salt 10 cents per pound. The place was still crowded with emigrants. Five hundred teams, it was computed, were there and making preparations for a start across the plains. The El Paso was at a point known as Winter Quarters, at a short distance above the Bluffs, ferrying emigrants across the river at the rate of \$10 for a wagon and four yoke of cattle. The Campbell tried it one day and made 600, but business getting dull she quit. The El Paso will continue as long as the business pays, perhaps some two weeks longer. An Indian had arrived at the Bluffs, bringing information to Mr. Sargent that in a difficulty that occurred on the Lake river, about one hundred and fifty miles from the Bluffs, between party of Pawnee Indians and a body of emigrants, three of the former and one emigrant were slain. The Indians, he stated, approached the emigrant's camp in a body, but with no hostile intention. They were motioned to keep off, but mistaking the signs continued to advance, and the emigrants fired upon them. The affair it was feared would lead to more fearful and tragic consequences. The Campbell brought down a very light freight.

St. Louis Intelligencer.

COTTON IS KING.—Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of the cotton trade, says:

"Let any great social or physical convolution visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groats. The lives of nearly 2,000,000 of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America, their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand merchant ships would rot idly in docks; ten thousand masts would starve for lack of food to feed them."

INGENIOUS ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—The St. Louis Signal had received intelligence from Jefferson city that Wheeler, who was sentenced some time since to a term of years in the penitentiary for counterfeiting, has succeeded in sealing the walls, and has, thus far, eluded pursuit. His escape was effected by certainly a most ingenious artifice. Prior to leaving, he cut open his mattress, and taking the straw it contained, stuffed a suit of his clothes with it—by this means making a figure resembling himself. This he placed in a sitting posture in his cell in such manner that it could be seen by the guards while passing to and fro. While they took a peep occasionally at his effigy, he was scaling the walls at some other point.

NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Nicholasville, on the 6th of May, 1852, a BAY HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, about 16 hands high; no brands or marks reflected on him, except the pasture joint of one ear, which is very large, which was not well when he left the premises. Any person giving me information who may obtain said horse, or bring him back to me, will be liberally rewarded.

WM. S. SCOTT.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, by Robert H. Breckinridge, living in Fayette county, on the road 9 miles north of Lexington, a SORREL MARE, with a white spot on her right shoulder, 14 years old, about 13 hands high—appraised to \$10 before the undersigned, by J. Crouwell and W. O. Parker.

J. P. PUTHUFF, J. P. F. C.

A true copy. At: James Grinstead, Clerk.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

THIS well known Medicine is safe and efficacious. Any person giving me information who may obtain said horse, or bring him back to me, will be liberally rewarded.

W. P. O'NEILL, M. D. A. B.

Lexington, May 15, 1852—45—f

LEXINGTON, May 25-62 wif.

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